FRANCE.

The Army of the Loire Advancing Again.

Versailles Becoming Untenable and will be Abandoned by the Prussians.

Bismarck Will Require the Unconditional Surrender of Paris and the Submission of the French People.

The Eastern Conference to Meet in January.

Prussia's Action Regarding Luxembourg Losing Her Friends.

Etc., Etc., Etc

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Bad Reports From Within the City.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 19.—Some journals here have asserted that there have been troubles in Paris, and that Gustave Flourens and Blanc had been imprisoned. The Government pays no attention to these reports. Semi-official advices state that Paris was quiet and animated with one sentiment, that of the common defense.

Escape of Trochu's Aid-de-Camp.

An aid-de-camp of General Trochu has escaped from Paris by balloon. During his passage he saw clearly the positions of the investing forces.

Provisions for Three Months.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—News has been received from Paris that provisions are plenty and will last three months, and that great confidence is felt in future successes.

The bombardment of Paris is liable at any moment. The Prussian supplies of ammunition are fully recruited.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Deserters from Paris are numerous.

The Baden Chamber has created further credit for the prosecution of the war.

A Prussian Report of the Operations.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 19.—The 10th Prussian corps, on occupying Vendome last Friday, captured six guns and one mitrailleuse. On the next day Gen. Von Der Tann took Epinsoy, with 220 paisoners. A German detachment from Dearfress defeated six French battalions at Bronne. The loss of the latter was 100, and that of the Germans 36 killed and wounded.

Versailles Becoming Untenable.

[Herald's special.]

VERSAILLES, Dec. 18.—The Prussians are short of men, and two hundred thousand fresh troops are coming, but Versailles is likely soon to be untenable, as the heavy guns of the French, which are being moved forward, will soon bring the palace within their range, and the French are resolved to destroy it. Eventually Paris will fall by starvation, but not within three months. There will be no bombardment.

Mecklenburg Still Held in Check.

LONDON, Dec. 19—The French confronting the Duke of Mecklenburg hold their ground with splendid gallantry.

THE PROVINCES.

All Brittany in Arms.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 19.—Brittany is greatly excited. The people are taking arms, and so great are the numbers of troops going forward that the roads are almost closed to public travel.

Evacuation of Amiens.

LONDON, Dec. 18, P. M.—The Germans have evacuated Amiens, and retired toward Clermont, but announce their intention to return soon.

The Germans are reported to have captured Hem, in the Department of the Somme.

Twenty thousand Germans have passed Choussy.

General Tardherte has advanced beyond Amiens.

The Franc-Tireurs.

The Germans have invested Langris, with the intention of putting a stop to the mischief done in the neighborhood by Franc-Tireurs.

The Prussian Movements in the North Explained.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Lille Echo ascribes active movements of the Prussians in the north of France to attempt to arrest the designs of and capture of Gen. Faidherbe.

LUXEMBOURG.

The People Averse to Prussian Rule.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The people of Luxembourg vote almost unanimously in favor of the independence of the Duchy.

Thanks to the King of Holland.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Bishop of Luxembourg, on the part of the inhabitants, thanks the King of Holland for his cheering language denouncing the transfer of the Duchy to Prussia.

Bismarck's Excuse.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Kreuze Zeitung says Bismarck's circular of the 3d concluded as follows: "Prussia is freed from the obligation of neutrality respecting Luxembourg, and has the liberty now to enforce her claims against the Duchy for violations of neutrality."

The Authorities Propose to Explain.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—An informal meeting of the Luxembourg Deputies having been held to consider the complaints of Count Von Bismarck, and especially those regarding M. Cussy, the French Consul, and of the shelter afforded French soldiers, Herr Fohr, Representative of the Duchy at Berlin, was sent to Versailles to explain the facts to the King.

ON THE LOIRE.

The Prussians Withdrawing.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 18.—The Prussians are leaving the Valley of Cher and concentrating on the Loire. They again attacked Chausey, but were repulsed.

Reinforcements.

Near one thousand Kabyle horsemen were landed at Toulon, and will join the French armies.

The Mobiles, who went to Algeria to replace the regular troops, will return to France, and a portion of the National Guard will go to Algeria.

The Army of the Loire Advancing.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Prussians, 21,000 strong, attacked Units yesterday with 11 batteries, and after a combat of five hours, in which they sustained heavy losses, occupied the place. It is expected that the battle will be resumed to-day. The enemy falls back as General Bourbaki advances. The French troops have reoccupied Vierzon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French Fleet Seen off Pilsen.

KONIGSBURG, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to-day from Pilsen announces that five French frigates, which recently passed Skager Rock and the Great Belt, had been sighted off that port. Pilsen is only twenty-five miles from this city, and there is consequently considerable alarm felt. It is believed, however, that the preparations made to meet the enemy are ample.

Members of the German Parliament Arrested for Treason.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Two prominent members of the North German Parliament, for anti-war acts, have been arrested on the charge of high treason, by order of Count Von Bismarck.

A Basis for Peace.

VIENNA, Dec. 19.—A conference respecting mediation was held by representatives of the neutral powers at the Foreign Office on Tuesday last. All the Ambassadors were present. The basis proposed is as follows:

The cession to acquiesce in the annexation of Luxembourg.

To acknowledge William as Emperor of Germany.

France to pay 1,200,000,000 francs; to raze two frontier fortresses; to cede the district of Alsace to Germany, and acknowledge the German Emperor.

Count Mashary said France would pay more money rather than cede a mile of territory.

What Germany will Charge for Her Trouble.

LONDON, Dec. 19, 4:30 P. M.—A special dispatch to the Manchester Guardian from Berlin puts the amount of indemnity to be paid to Germany by France at twelve thousand millions of francs.

Jules Favre's Secretary Out.

[World Special.]

LONDON, Dec. 18.—M. Rattinger, the Secretary of Jules Favre, has escaped from Paris and started on a diplomatic mission to Vienna, St. Petersburg, and London. On Friday last he dined with Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone.

A Protestant meeting will be held in London soon to denounce Gladstone's recent declarations concerning the Pope.

A Batch of Contradictions.

Parliament meets on the 22d of February. Right Hon. J. E. Denison will be re-elected Speaker. All the Fenian prisoners will be immediately released on condition of remaining out of the country for the space of five years.

The conference will not meet till January.

Destruction of the French Forests.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Dispatches from Versailles announce that Count Von Bismarck has issued an order directing the destruction of the national forests of France in the districts surrounding Versailles and Paris. This order is regarded as timely, as it enables the peasants to procure fuel and assist in military operations.

The Berlin Riot.

Dispatches from Berlin state that the Prussian Government issued orders for the arrest of the rioters who were engaged in the recent disturbances in that city. They are charged with a treasonable plot.

Prussia's Terms of Peace.

The Berlin Post, in an editorial, reports that the neutral powers will probably suggest to the peace congress, which is about to assemble, a proposition to terminate the war on the terms proposed by Germany, viz: "The unconditional surrender of Paris, and the submission of the French people."

Luxembourg.

Prince Henry of Luxembourg has sent Prussia an official disavowal that Luxembourg neutrality had been violated by his permission.

False Reports Spread Throughout France.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 19.—Reports from forces in the east and north of France are good.

There has been some excitement here owing to the promulgation of false news over the forged signature of M. Gambetta, the purpose being apparently to cause a reaction by disseminating news unfavorable to the French arms. Dispatches of this sort, purporting to come from Havre, have appeared simultaneously in all parts of the country. It was soon demonstrated, however, that it was a Prussian dispatch.

It is a noticeable fact that opposition journals are more bitterly violent toward the Prussians than ever. A great meeting was held here yesterday, which was addressed by M. Cremieux and others. The sentiment that the French would defend their country to the last received a most enthusiastic indorsement.

English Sympathy for France.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A large open-air meeting was held yesterday (Sunday) in Trafalgar Square, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted sympathizing with France.

The Title of Emperor.

The King of Bavaria announces the concurrence of all the German Princes and the Hanse towns in bestowing upon King William, of Prussia, the imperial crown as Frederick William I.

Granville and Bismarck.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Observer says that Earl Granville's dispatch to Count Von Bismarck expresses the hope that Prussia will abstain from the enforcement of her theosus, and will give France an amicable arrangement.

German Deputation at Versailles.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A deputation of the North German Reichstag was received grandly at Versailles, when a banquet was given by the King.

Grant's Letters to the Czar.

The St. Petersburg correspondent who sent to the foreign papers a summary of Grant's letters to the Czar concerning the joint mediation between Prussia and France has been banished to Olmutz. The letter was considered private when its publication was made, an offense and a personal insult to the Czar.

The English Parliament and Queen.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Post understands that Parliament meets on the 7th of February, when the Queen's speech and navy estimates will be instantly submitted. The Queen has gone to Osborne.

Pardon for the Fenians.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—The Irish Times announces, on the authority of a letter from Mr. Glads tone, that the immediate release of Fenians in prison in Great Britain is decided upon.

The Ecumenical Council.

FLORENCE, Dec. 18.—A bill introduced into the Italian Parliament guaranteeing Papal prerogatives and perfect freedom of the Ecumenical Council, passed through the committee.

Spanish Matters.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—An early date was fixed yesterday for the reception of King Amadeus.

In the Cortes Saturday the Ministry made an explanation to the effect Senor Olvaza, formerly Minister to Paris, in France because Spain recognized the government of National Defense, but not the Republic.

Grant's Message in the Spanish Cortes.

Senor Soquata in some remarks said the language in President Grant's message about Cuba was without significance as Spain was ready to accept a mixed commission for settling American claims connected with Cuba.

Senor Morel submitted the annual budget, which exhibits a deficit of three hundred and twenty-three millions of reals. He announced that he expected to be able to meet the interest on the extra debt, and proposed to obtain a loan of ninety millions within the country at twelve per cent. interest, redeemable every three months.

An Emperor's Right.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The Czar has severely reprimanded the corporation of Moscow for petitioning in behalf of a free press, religious toleration, and other reforms.

The Art Treasures at Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The University of Gallegin sarcastically rebukes the Dublin University for asking a joint intervention to save the literary treasures in Paris. The communication refers unpleasantly to the siege of Delhi and other tokens of British civilization.

CINCINNATI.

Another Terrible Gas Explosion—The Whole City shocked and the Clouds Illuminated by the Flames.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—Gas-holder number five, of the Cincinnati works, exploded at five o'clock this evening, with four hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet of gas. The concussion was felt miles away. Persons within a few squares first noticed a low rumbling sound, with oppressiveness of atmosphere, like that attending an earthquake. Suddenly flames shot upward, illuminating the clouded heavens with a red and white light, and causing all the people in the vicinity of the surrounding hills. Eight immense iron columns that supported the holder were thrown out and mainly broken to fragments. One fell across the office, crushing in part of the roof.

The holder was erected over a year ago in the place occupied by the one that exploded in January, 1869, from No. 12 gauge iron, and was regarded as one of the best in the United States. Its capacity was four hundred and eighty thousand cubic feet.

The surrounding premises of the company were somewhat scorched by the fire and injured by the falling columns. The total loss to the company will be about $100,000. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt, a man alone being slightly burned. There was no person immediately about the holders though forty persons were at the retorts only a few hundred feet away. There is no clew to the cause of the explosion. The face appears to have expanded itself northwardly. The barometer had been falling and was very low. The officers of the company say they will be able to furnish sufficient light for the city.

Charles C. Leinerger, a well-known restauranter, made an assignment to-day. His liabilities are small.

The Board of Trustees for the proposed Cincinnati University were appointed and confirmed by the Common Council to-day.

MISSOURI.

A New Senator Appointed by the Governor—Gratz Brown Congratulated Again.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—Hon. D. L. Jewett, of this city, has been appointed United States Senator by Governor McClurg to-day, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Charles D. Drake. Mr. Jewett received his credentials this afternoon, and left for Washington at nine o'clock to-day.

Some four hundred colored citizens of Pike county, who voted the liberal Republican ticket in the late election, have sent Governor Elect Brown a letter of congratulation.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna Turns up Again.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Santa Anna, ex-President of the Mexican Republic, has published an energetic protest against being included in the late general amnesty issued by President Juarez, for all political offenses. He makes a savage attack upon Juarez, and says he despises his pardon, and emphatically declines to accept it. The tone of the protest is in Santa Anna's characteristic high-flown style.

Canada and the British Troops.

KINGSTON, Dec. 19.—Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the New Dominions, in answer to a deputation of the corporation requesting permission to open streets through the artillery park formerly occupied by the British troops, expressed his conviction that the British troops would be back within five years, and did not encourage the views of the deputation.

WASHINGTON.

No Probability of a Repeal of the Income Tax.

An Effort to Reconcile the Missouri Republicans.

Another Blunder of a Democratic Congressman.

The Army Officers to go Overboard Forthwith.

One of the Defaulting Paymasters Absconds Before Trial.

Condition of the Indians Misrepresented by the Administration.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—It is quite evident, from the temper of the House, as exhibited by its vote to-day, that a bill for the total abolition of the income tax cannot be passed at this session. A resolution was submitted, which merely proposed to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax, and yet it had not command of a majority vote on a slim attendance. Both the Financial Committees are opposed to any legislation upon the subject, and in that conclusion seem to be sustained by a majority of each House. It is said at the Treasury that if this tax is repealed, Congress will be asked to restore some of the special taxes which were removed by an act of last July.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Some of the Missouri Republicans here are making every effort to reconcile the differences between the Brown and McClurg wings, in order to prevent a coalition to elect a Democratic United States Senator: but thus far without success. Mr. Schurz will continue to oppose the confirmation of all persons who were appointed in place of his Republican friends who were removed by the President in the late campaign. One of the basest of compromises which has been suggested to the President is the tender of a Cabinet position to Gratz Brown. This is a little singular, but is nevertheless true. There is just as little probability, however, of such a tender being made to Governor Brown as there is to Senator Schurz.

MR. DRAKE

finally resigned to-day from the Senate.

JONES' RESOLUTION.

The Democratic members of the House were very much annoyed at the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Jones, of the Covington (Kentucky) district, assuming in a preamble virtually that the doctrine of secession had not been definitely settled in the courts, and, in view of that fact, proposing a resolution declaring the sense of the House, in form of universal amnesty. Fourteen of sixty Democratic votes were cast for it, and several of the fourteen members, on examining the preamble regretted having sustained it. The Republicans seemed to be delighted at the submission of such a declaration. The Democrats in front, which are also divided on Reconstruction and were desirous of a separate vote on it.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

It having been charged that the monied influence of Senator Sprague had secured a corrupt triumph in the election of Congressmen in Rhode Island, a memorial was presented to-day asking Congress to investigate the truth of it, and, if necessary, to report a bill to punish in future all bribery or corruption in such cases. The House Judiciary Committee were authorized to send for persons and papers.

THE ARMY OFFICERS.

The work of the committees to-day was not very important. The House Military Committee decided against the proposition to extend the time from January 1st to July 1st for the operation of the law to prevent the sale of the seats it, and all unassigned officers will be mustered out the first day of the new year.

MEETING OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The House Judiciary Committee reconsidered their previous action to report a bill repealing the law for the meeting of the Forty-second Congress, on March 4, and discussed the matter at some length. Opinion appeared to be in favor of allowing the law to remain.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations will report in favor of the appropriation of $300,000 to protect the work already done on the Louisville and Portland canal.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A letter from a prominent army officer in the Indian Territory gives a statement of facts and the condition of affairs there, which the Administration organs have hitherto grossly misrepresented. Instead of the Indians in that country being peaceable and civilized, they appear to be both troublesome and strongly averse to the requirements of civilization. An extract from the letter, which is dated December 12th, 1870, reads thus: "The inefficiency of the government of the Cherokees, and the nature of the present government relation of the United States under treaty, and the indolent character of the population, with the prejudice of the people against all immigrants, render the conditions of sojourners, except under protection of official, civil or military credentials, decidedly disagreeable and unprofitable. None but a native or one who has married an Indian has any right of person or property, temporary or permanent, and no remedy at law at the hands of this nation or the United States, or in any courts within the jurisdiction of either power."

OUR OF THE PAYMASTERS.

One of the defaulting navy paymasters, Forbes Parker, terrified at the prospect of an immediate trial and summary punishment, has, it is stated, absconded and left the country, ascertaining that a hearing in his case would follow that of Paymaster Girard, and not being in readiness for his trial, he suddenly disappeared, and the court, which is now in session at the navy-yard, has heard nothing of him for several days. He was recently ordered from Rio Janeiro to settle his accounts.

SCHENCK'S NOMINATION.

It was announced at the White House today that General Schenck's nomination to be Minister to England will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, or Wednesday at the farthest.

THE SPECIAL MESSAGE.

President Grant's special message, relative to the commercial marine interest of the country, in which he reiterates the recommendations made at the last session, is now ready for transmission to Congress. It will probably be withheld, however, until after the holidays.

SMUGGLING ON THE RIO GRANDE.

A special agent of the Treasury Department, reporting the result of his investigation in Texas, states that smuggling is carried on almost without fear of the law at many places on the coast, while along the Rio Grande the systematic prosecution of this business makes it dangerous for an inspector to attempt to do his duty.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

It is asserted that General Grant is preparing a message urging on Congress the propriety of encouraging reciprocal commerce with the South American countries and the West Indies.

[To the Associated Press.]

DRAKE AND THE NEW SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Drake, whose resignation from the Senate dated on Saturday, will to-morrow take the oath as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, and at once enter upon his new duties. His successor in the Senate, Mr. Jewett, is now in the city, and his credentials will be presented to-day, and he will take the seat vacated by Mr. Drake.

SUMNER'S BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee will to-day consider the bill of Senator Sumner, which proposes to prohibit the further printing of greenbacks and fractional currency, then to retire gradually the fractional currency, so as to get rid of it within a year, and to begin at once retaining in the Treasury the gold interest due banks on bonds deposited as security for their circulation, in order to make the gold reserved for them, to resume upon. The resumption by both the Government and banks, he would have take place some time in 1872.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs: There are strong reasons, from an authentic source, of believing that an amicable adjustment of our differences with England, in connection with the Alabama claims, will not be delayed for a much longer period. Also, it is believed that Gen Schenck will soon after his arrival in England resume negotiations now suspended, and that they will be carried forward in a firm and friendly manner, and that the English Government will meet the question in a frank and fair spirit. The temper of the British people is thought to be favorable at this time for the success of the undertaking. The following is believed to be the points upon which the negotiations will be made. The United States as basis of settlement will require:

1st—That England shall pay the owners for the ships and property destroyed by the Alabama, with the interest on the value of the same from date of the destruction.

2d—That England shall reimburse the United States Government for all expenses incurred by the United States in consequence of the Alabama and other cruisers.

3d—That England shall make a public recognition of the true principles of neutrality, on the basis of their settlement.

It is thought that the United States will not demand constructive damages, in any event. Other sources of information, from those alluded to above, substantially confirm this statement of the subject. General Schenck will make no extortionate demands. He is not to threaten non-intercourse, or forcible annexation of Canada; nor is he to demand a confession from Great Britain that she has acted dishonorably toward the United States. A confession that no proud nation would make, unless conquered and reduced to extremities. There is good authority for stating that General Schenck is expected to demand nothing more than a prompt and equitable settlement of our actual money losses, and that there will be no talk of damages for inflated sums, or for the diplomatic negotiations which he is to open and conduct. The reparation which he will be instructed to ask, it is believed, will be willingly accorded by the English Government. The erroneous impression prevailing with regard to General Schenck's mission places him in a false attitude at the outset which it is not very pleasant for him to occupy.

COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON

arrived in Washington to-day, and, after a visit to the Executive Mansion, passed a short time at the Internal Revenue office. It is understood that he will not assume the duties of the revenue office till after the holidays.

EX-STATION CRAKER

took the oath of office and entered upon his duties as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims this morning. He was introduced to the bar by Senior Judge Loring, who delivered a few remarks, asking the gentlemen to excuse him for any imperfection till he should become better acquainted with the business and usages of the court.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Andrew J. Summons, to be agent for the Blackfoot and other neighboring tribes.

T. Warning, Assessor of Internal Revenue for New Mexico.

Samuel L. Earl, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas.

To be postmasters: L. S. Wicks, at Glenwood, Iowa; Wm. Hostetler, New Lisbon, Ohio.

THE CENSUS.

Work in the census bureau, so far as a full enumeration of the entire country is concerned, is approaching completion very rapidly, and reports from a great majority of counties in all the States, with two or three exceptions, have been forwarded by the U. S. Marshals to the Superintendent.

NEW YORK.

The Conference of Railroad Kings at Erie, Pa.—Much Excitement over the New Jersey Scandal—Extensive Fire in New York City—Gen. Jordan Leaves for Cuba with a Large Expedition, Etc., Etc.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—This morning a fire broke out in the extensive premises, Nos. 426, 428, and 430 West Twentieth street, below tenth avenue, known as the Phenix Planing Mills, Witherspoon & Bros., proprietors, and extended to the stables of Witherspoon & Bros., and also to the two extensive tenement houses in front, which are also owned by the Witherspoons, and occupied by a large number of families, chiefly workmen in the plaster mills. All the inmates were rescued by the firemen in safety. It is feared the mills, stables, and tenement houses will be totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD MEN.

Jay Gould and Blancard, Dr. Pollard and Henry Varley went yesterday morning to Erie, by special train, to hold a railroad conference with Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, Cornelius Vanderbilt of the New York Central, and James F. Joy, of the Michigan Central.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

The work of the committees to-day was not very important. The House Military Committee decided against the proposition to extend the time from January 1st to July 1st for the operation of the law to prevent the sale of the seats it, and all unassigned officers will be mustered out the first day of the new year.

MEETING OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The House Judiciary Committee reconsidered their previous action to report a bill repealing the law for the meeting of the Forty-second Congress, on March 4, and discussed the matter at some length. Opinion appeared to be in favor of allowing the law to remain.

THE THIN WALL.

In the Court of General Sessions this morning, Recorder Hacket called the attention of the grand jury to the fact that the thin wall matter, the falling of the piano factory, causing the loss of fifty lives, and told them to do their duty, whether the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the builder or owner were in fault.

THE ST. DOMINGO REVOLUTION.

Advices from St. Domingo, dated on the 9th, state that the Cubral insurrection, backed by Hayti, was assuming formidable proportions.

THE CABLES.

Notwithstanding the interruption of two of the English cables, dispatches which have accumulated both in England and America for the past few days have all been transmitted, and for the first time in two weeks the cables are clear.

THE CUBAN GEN. JORDAN.

Information was received at the U. S. District Attorney's office this evening that Gen. Jordan left this city last Saturday night with a Cuban expedition consisting of nearly 300 men.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—P. M.

Gold market very dull; opening at 110¼, and fluctuating between that price and 110⅝ up to the close. Loans were made at 2@5 per cent per annum.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $34,000,000.

Government securities opened steady at last Saturday's prices and remained quiet until late in the afternoon, when a sudden advance from ⅛ to ¾ per cent on 5-20s, '62s, new '65s, '67s and 68s.

The stock market opened quiet, but after the first call the entire market showed a decidedly weak feeling. New Jersey Central was very weak, opening at 107¾ and selling down to 103¾, and rallying somewhat later. The whole market was firmer at the close. The market was strong on the Vanderbilt stocks, New York Central and Hudson certificates especially were strong on a rumor that it was in contemplation to convert the certificates into 50-year 6 per cent gold bonds, the difference between the per cent annual dividend now paid and 6 per cent gold interest to be applied to the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the bonds. Lake Shore was scarce for deliveries this morning.

The money market was active at from 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, but after bank hours became easy at 6@7 per cent. There is an increased demand for currency from the West and South, and the prospects are that the banks will be called upon to make more liberal shipments to those points during the remainder of the year. A feeling of passivity prevails owing to street reports that another lock up of currency is to be made the middle of the week. It is thought, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury may increase his bond purchases during the remainder of the month, which would be an important obstacle in the way of the speculators, should they attempt another artificial stringency.

State securities are very dull, Tennessees and North Carolinas showing the most strength.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	113¾@		
Coupons of '62	107¾@		
Coupons of '64	107¾@		
Coupons of '65	107¾@		
Do new	109½@		
Coupons of '67	109¾@		
Coupons of '68	110¾@		
Coupons 5's	109½@		
Currency 6's	110¾@		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	93 @	Old Virg'ia	63 @
Old Tenn	62 @	Old N. Car	41¾@
New Tenn	61 @	New N. Car	23 @
New Virg'a	64 @		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	45¾	Northwestern	71¾
Quicksilver	4	Do preferred	81¾
Mariposa	5¾	Rock Island	105¾
Do preferred	10¾	N. Jersey Cen'l	104¾
Adams Express	64¾	St. Paul	59¾
Wells & Fargo	80¾	Do preferred	79¾
American Ex	45¾	Tol. & Wabash	67
U. S. Express	32¾	Do preferred	89
Pacific Mail	60¾	Fort Wayne	94¾
N. Y. Cent'l	91¾	Terre Haute	20¾
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p.	88	Do preferred	58¾
Erie	23¾	Chi. & Alton	115
Do preferred	45	Do preferred	118¼
Harlem	132¾	Ohio & Mis'sippi	30
Do preferred	132	C. C. and I.	80¾
Reading	97¼	Burlington	124¾
Mich. Central	120¾	Lake Shore	91¾
Pittsburg	104¾	Illinois Central	128¾

CONGRESS.

XLI CONGRESS---THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

MR. POMEROY presented a petition from the department clerks protesting against the bill to create a department relief fund. Laid on table.

MINTS, &C.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, a bill providing laws in relation to mints, assay officers, and coinage of the United States.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

MR. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution relating to the printing of the patent office report, which was taken up and discussed several hours. A new proposition was to print a condensed weekly report and send a hundred copies to the capital of each State, and to clerk's office for each Judicial district. Provision is also made to enable every public library to possess itself of the books simply upon the payment of the cost of binding.

MR. CASSERLY, a member of the Committee on Printing, in advocacy of the change stated that the net earnings of the Patent Office for 1868 were $35,000, which amount was not a quarter of the expense of printing the reports, and that the estimate of 1869 was one hundred thousand dollars. He urged the gratuitous distribution of the specifications, &c., to all mechanics' institutes throughout the country.

The bill finally passed.

At 2:45 the morning orders were resumed and bills introduced as follows:

OYSTER ISLAND.

MR. CONKLING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendment, a bill ceding to the State of New York Oyster Island, in the harbor of New York.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MR. STEWART—Joint resolution relative to notes on the Pacific railroad. It provides that, in order to secure a more speedy payment of interests on bonds issued to construct the Union Pacific railroad, all troops, supplies and public stores required for the Pacific coast States and Territories shall be at rates not exceeding those paid by private parties. Referred.

MR. NYE, to enable the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company to reorganize the road, and for other purposes. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

COLORADO.

MR. NYE, to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Referred.

MR. RICE, to incorporate the Red River Raft Company. Mr. Rice explained that the bill was to authorize the removal of the rafts in Red river by private enterprise, without the Government's aid, the parties to be subsequently reimbursed for their outlay by means of tolls provided for in the bill. Referred.

MR. WILLIAMS made an ineffectual effort to get up his resolution for a joint committee to take charge of all ocean telegraph legislation.

DATES DIRECT.

MR. SCHURZ'S resolution looking to amnesty was referred to the Committee on Disabilities; but Morton subsequently stated that several Senators proposed a discussion of the question, and entered a motion to reconsider the reference.

MR. STEWART'S resolution, calling for information relative to the cost of the Western Mail Transportation Indian Service, was adopted.

At 3:15 o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the Government's liability for individual losses in consequence of the appropriation of private property to public use during the war, as presented by the bill to compensate J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., for the destruction of his dwelling. This discussion demonstrated that this claim was to be disposed of as a test case. The property was destroyed during a rebel attack upon the town of Paducah in 1864.

In favor of the bill it was argued that the premises were destroyed by order of the Union commander representing the Government, to prevent their use by the enemy, and as a means of assisting the range of the guns of the Union fort.

On the other hand, it was contended that while the destruction might have been a benefit to the Union forces, it did not constitute such a use of private property as was contemplated in the Constitution; that it was itself actually part of the battle for which the Government could make no indemnity.

MR. HOWARD held that the claim was equivalent to a demand that the Government shall in are its citizens against loss by earthquakes, thunder bolts, or any other natural phenomenon by which property was destroyed.

Pending the motion to postpone, the Senate at four o'clock went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. Williams—Regulating compensation in contested election cases.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—To incorporate the Southern Express Company.

Also, amending the bankrupt act.

Mr. Jenckes—To prevent and punish bribery and corrupt practices in the election of members of Congress.

Mr. Farnsworth—To amend an act of the 1st of May, 1870, to enforce the rights of United States citizens in the several States.

Mr. Turner—To continue in use in the postal service instrument for postmarking and more effectual cancellation of postage stamps.

Mr. Hill—Authorizing the Postmaster General to issue one cent correspondence postal cards.

Mr. Packer, of Pa.—To place tea and coffee on the free list, and to increase duties on pig and scrap iron.

Mr. Eldridge—For the appointment of a commissioner on claims of loyal citizens for damages during the rebellion.

Mr. Coburn—Providing that accounts or claims which have been adjusted by the proper officer of the Treasury shall not be reopened, except by law, and limiting the time for the presentation of claims and accounts.

Mr. Archer—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Mo.

Messrs. Seaman and Ferry—Joint Resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, asking a geological survey of that State.

Mr. Axtell—To charter the California and Oregon railroad.

Also, making notes of gold-rate banks receivable for cus toms.

Mr. Sprague—To amend the act of the 14th of July, 1870, extending pre-emption laws to Colorado.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

By Mr. Jenckes—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the charge of corruption and bribery at the last Congressional election in the Eastern district of Rhode Island, with power to send for persons and papers, etc.

By Mr. Kellogg, of Conn.—Instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax, and yet it had not command of a majority vote on a slim attendance. Both the Financial Committees are opposed to any legislation upon the subject, and in that conclusion seem to be sustained by a majority of each House. It is said at the Treasury that if this tax is repealed, Congress will be asked to restore some of the special taxes which were removed by an act of last July.

THE APACHE INDIANS.

MR. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a special bill appropriating $30,000 to enable the President to collect the Apache Indian tribes of Arizona and New Mexico on reservations, to provide subsistence and promote peace and civilization among them. Passed.

THE SOLDIERS.

MR. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to amend the soldiers' homestead act. It authorizes the soldiers of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war to enter under the homestead law, 160 acres of alternate reserved sections along railroads which have received land grants, thus giving them the same rights under the homestead law as United States soldiers in the war of the rebellion. Passed.

THE PENSION BILL.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, went into committee of the whole, Mr. McCrary in the chair, on the pension appropriation bill.

MR. KELSEY, who has reported the bill from the Committee on Appropriations, proceeded to state some facts in connection with the history and statistics of the pension system. He said the bill appropriated thirty millions, but that he had been instructed to offer an amendment which would reduce the amount to twenty-nine millions; that the maximum of pensions had been reached, and that the aggregate amount would now be diminishing every year. The bill was passed.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

MR. CONNER made a personal explanation in reply to an editorial article in the New York Tribune reflecting upon him in connection with a resolution offered by him, two weeks since, for an abolishment of duty on tea, sugar and coffee. After he had spoken fifteen minutes on the general subject of revenue reform, Mr. Dawes objected to any further extension of time being allowed Mr. Conner, saying that he regretted very much that the gentleman did not seem to understand the meaning of the term, "a personal explanation." He had never known so gross an abuse of the privilege of the House.

MR. CONNOR applied for five minutes longer.

MR. DAWES objected, saying that he did not think the country would suffer if it never knew what that personal explanation was.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at half-past three o'clock, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Garfield in the chair, on the legislative appropriation bill. The bill, which fills fifty-three printed pages, appropriates $16,635,480.

A provision in the bill which repeals the law that allowed the Printer to furnish to private parties, at a cost of paper and press work, such public documents as are printed at the Government printing office, gave rise to considerable discussion.

Without disposing of the question the committee rose, and at 4¾ o'clock the House adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Uruguayan War—Progress of the Siege of Montevideo—Naval Battle Between French and German Vessels—Steamer Wrecked Off the Coast of Patagonia—Intense Suffering.

DATES DIRECT.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 20.—The siege of this city promises to drag its slow length along till something decisive is reported concerning the fate of the army under Gen. Suarez, which is regarded as the forlorn hope of Gen. Batlle's administration. News from Suarez's army is expected within two weeks. If the news should be favorable to the troops besieging this place it is probable that they will be permitted to take possession without the firing of another shot, as it has been the case on previous occasions in the history of our glorious republic.

Many foreigners engaged in business here are preparing to wind up their affairs and leave for their former homes, as a durable peace seems to be as remote as ever. Among those who propose to return are several Americans.

A rumor is current in town that there has been a naval engagement off the coast of Brazil, between a Prussian frigate and two French gunboats; that the fight lasted several hours, and was terminated by the Prussian sinking the Frenchmen. The names of the vessels engaged are not known, nor is the loss of life stated.

The French ship Antonia was wrecked off the coast of Patagonia a short time ago. A portion of the crew manned one of the ship's boats and put to sea, and on the 15th inst. made Buenos Ayres, after twenty-three days of intense suffering and great peril. They reported that the remainder of the crew landed on a small island in the neighborhood of the wreck, and a French man-of-war has been dispatched to the designated place to rescue the castaways if they still survive.

Late reports from what may be regarded as trustworthy sources, concerning the purpose of the troops besieging this place, are to the effect that within a few days their commander-in-chief will forward to Gen. Batlles his ultimatum for the surrender. Accompanying the ultimatum will be a circular addressed to the Diplomatic Corps, stating that should the terms of surrender proposed be rejected, they will be given forty-eight hours to provide for the safety of lives and property of foreigners. At the expi

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1870

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 75 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 50 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square per month, $10; two months, those rates for the first month, $18; three months, $25; every other day one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," "Advertisements, Dentists, Collegiate, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 25 cents.

"City Features" 25 cents per line. "City Items" $1 cents per line. "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due the first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for. If the charge be specified by the correspondents.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Mr. M. F. Finnell has been granted a patent for a railway car-brake.

The Greensburg Independent has resolved itself into a medium for the giving and answering of mathematical conundrums.

A little boy named Andrew Packer, living in Covington, who fell from a street-car on Second street, near the suspension bridge, and was run over, about a week ago, died Wednesday morning from the effects of the injuries he received.

Three or four practicing physicians have recently removed from Covington. In the meantime five or six lawyers have moved to the city. An inference may be drawn that while the city is very healthy, the people are inclined to be litigious.

On Saturday before last, in the county court at Brooksville, Wm. Boseke was adjudged a lunatic, and last week Sheriff Bradford started with him to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Lexington. This is a brother of Andrew Boseke, who hung himself last week near Dover.

Mr. David Manning, living near Miverva, met with a serious accident by a stack of plank falling upon his leg some days since. He kept very quiet for one month, till two months, till three months, &c.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," "Advertisements, Dentists, Collegiate, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 25 cents.

Geo. W. Heck was arrested on Tuesday morning at his father's residence in Bracken county, on a warrant for forgery. It appears that he had been acting as agent in that county for the Singer sewing machine company, and had forged a number of notes on various individuals, collected funds on genuine notes and failed to account for it, and the supposition is that the bond executed by him to the company is also a forgery. He trial was set for Thursday morning and he was brought into court. Being carelessly guarded he quietly walked out of the court room and made his escape. The officers went in pursuit of him but he had not been captured at last accounts.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

There are only 5,000 white Radicals in Georgia.

Gen. Mahone is to make Richmond his permanent home.

The old bell-house in Capitol Square, Richmond, has been converted into a paper ware house.

The eye of an officer of Internal Revenue in Savannah collided with the fist of a Jallera few days ago, and got blackened.

S. W. Smith was stabbed in the back at Dawson, Georgia, on Wednesday last, by a man named Geoard, who approached him from behind.

The Richmond Dispatch threatens to mark off of its exchange list the names of those papers that appropriate its articles without giving credit.

S B. Cleghorn, the new mayor of Columbus, Georgia, is only thirty one years of age, and lost his leg and several of his fingers at the battle of the Wilderness.

Any foreign-born person who declares his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States can vote at the coming election in Georgia. Full naturalization is not required in that State.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias in the State of Virginia will meet in Richmond on the 11th of January next. The order is in a very flourishing condition in the State, and in Richmond alone numbers over 1,300 members.

The d y for electing a United States Senator for Virginia to succeed Senator Johnson has not yet been fixed upon by the Legislature. Senator Johnson's friends claim that he already has 46 votes certain when the election does take place, which gives him decidedly the inside track.

The reports from the sugar cane districts of Florida continue to be very favorable. The Live Oak Herald calculates that sugar can be produced this year at ten cents per pound, and syrup at seventy five cents per gallon, and that the profit will be much greater than could be realized from short and long cotton at seventeen and thirty-three cents per pound.

The Edgefield (South Carolina) Advertiser says: On last Thursday night, near Shinburg, a few miles beyond Liberty Hill, in our district, a negro man named Bob Dorn was shot and killed in his bed. His body was pierced with seven balls and buckshot, and seven more were lodged in different parts of the bedstead. So far as we can learn, the affair is, up to this time, wrapped in complete mystery. The verdict of the jury of inquest was that the deceased came to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown. If we are correctly informed, black persons are more strongly suspected than white of having committed this foul murder.

On Thursday last an unknown white man went to the house of Dennis Armistead (colored), living near Lynchburg, Va., and charged Armistead with having stolen a package of money, telling him he had come to arrest him. The negro denied the charge, and said that he had no money but four dollars, which had just been paid him for work done for a gentlemen in the neighborhood. This the white scoundrel asked to be borrowed him, which was done, and pretending not to be satisfied, he ordered the negro to come with him to a magistrate for trial. The two then started in search of a magistrate, but had gone but a short distance when the rascal gave leg ball, carrying off with him the negro's money.

A most daring robbery was committed last Sunday night, between the hours of 10 and 12, at the Pensacola station on the Mobile and Montgomery railroad. The train had stopped at the above station, awaiting the arrival of the train from Montgomery. The messenger in charge of the car, at the time of the robbery, was in the adjoining car, having locked the door of the car containing the money. The amount stolen—$15,000 in currency—was in an ordinary express safe. On returning to the car, the messenger found the door open and the safe gone. The lock bore no evidence of having been forced. It was evidently the work of an expert. Nothing has since been heard of the safe containing the money, and no trace of the robbers found.

The Savannah Republican says: "Mr. A. J. Hahn, of Springfield, Effingham county, has sent us a sample of his own manufacture, which we wish every planter in Southern Georgia and Florida could see. It is of a beautiful bright color, thoroughly crystallized, and as fine an article of coffee sugar as one would desire to have on his table. Why, when such sugar can be produced in Georgia at a very reasonable cost, one pound of it should ever be imported into the State, is a strange problem in commerce. As one acre in cane will produce in value three times as much as an acre in cotton, long or short staple, why is it that our planters do not devote more of their attention to the production of sugar? But a moment's reflection will be necessary to convince them that there will be wisdom in the change."

A horrible murder was committed in Pittsylvania county Va., on Sunday, the 11th inst., by a negro named Ishmael Lipford, on the person of his step-son, a little white boy but a few years old. The boy was the son of a white woman named Bettie Barber. In January last she married Lipford, one of the blackest negroes in the county. The boy has been constantly the object of ill treatment by Lipford. On Sunday, the 11th inst., for some real or pretended disobedience on the part of the boy, he was seized by his brutal stepfather and struck on the back of the neck a blow which dislocated the bone, then stamped to death by the foot of this fiend in human shape, receiving another blow under the ribs of the left side which bruised one of the kidneys and bursted the stomach. The murder took place within a few feet of the mother, who was lying on a bed of sickness. The murderer was committed for trial.

An unfortunate shooting affair happened upon the premises of Mr. J. Pope, a few miles below Weldon, on Friday evening last, resulting in the instant death of a negro man named Jim Pender, some thirty years of age, and formerly a citizen of Northampton. The Roanoke News gives the particulars, which, it says, are somewhat as follows: Jim Pender was in the employ of Mr. Pope; has always had the reputation of being meddlesome; in the employ of Mr. Pope also was a negro named Henry Johnson, some fourteen years of age, who came from the neighborhood of Henderson some time this year. From some cause, Pender had, for several days, threatened to whip the boy Johnson, or kill him in the attempt. On the evening in question, Pender, in passing the house in which the boy lived, saw him in there alone—went in, and was heard giving the boy a severe thrashing, the boy begging him to desist. A few seconds afterward Pender was seen standing some ten steps from the door with a stick of wood in his hand in the act of throwing toward the door—the boy Johnson had picked up a gun standing by the side of the door, and firing at Pender while standing in the position described, placed a load of buckshot in his head in the neighborhood of the right eye, killing him instantly. Special Coroner Homer K. Reid summoned a jury on Saturday, and after a careful investigation of the case, returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, and, in consequence thereof, the boy was discharged from custody.

A correspondent of the COCHRAN JOURNAL, writing from Washington, Ga., on the 12th inst., says: "The announcement that certain Radical orators would be here to-day to beard the Democracy in the home of Toombs, Judge Reese and Garnett Andrews, filled our town with freedmen on the 9th inst. The speakers failing to come in time, a negro named Nelson mounted a dry goods box and treated his brethren to a humorous and somewhat exasperating Democratic oration, which put them in the right humor. Feeling emboldened by their numbers they began to insult citizens, and a Radical negro a member of the Legislature, drew a revolver on a white gentleman, who knocked him down before he could fire. A negro known as "Wicked Bill" then fired at the white man and, missing him, inflicted a probably fatal wound on the fallen legislator. Wicked Bill was then shot dead by persons who made a desperate attempt at an insurrection. The affair produced the greatest excitement. The negroes threatened to return at night and take vengeance on the town. On the Sunday following alarming reports were spread that 500 negroes had assembled at Niggerville and would assault this place that night. The people flew to arms, and ringed themselves under experienced and fire-proof officers, pickets were detailed, and every disposition made to give the darkies a warm welcome. A negro preacher came in during the night and gave assurances which somewhat allayed the excitement; but apprehension is felt that we shall have serious trouble during the elections which come off on the 20th, 21st and 22d inst."

The following may be accepted as a fair estimate of the expenses of the government for next year:

Legitimate and illegitimate expenditure	$180,000,000
For reducing the public debt	50,000,000
Interest on the public debt	200,000,000
Stealage	100,000,000
Grand rascally total	$530,000,000

We know that the intelligent reader will charge that the estimate for stealage is entirely too low; we know there are conscientious and well-informed persons, and plenty of them too, who will do that, but we have placed the thing at the contemptible figure of one hundred millions of dollars for a wise purpose. We have a specific and patriotic object in view. We don't want people abroad to think that we are *all* rogues over here.

A Northern paper, which, we blush to say, belongs to the Democratic press, contains this misgrable fling at Tennessee's noblest and greatest son:

EX-Congressman MULLINS, of Tennessee, has been very much agitated for fear the President would appoint him Minister to Ecuador; ever since it was announced that that Western literary gem-lotion was to be offered that mission.

The gifted MULLINS certainly had every reason in the world, besides a large number out of it, to believe that the English mission would be tendered him, for it had already been tendered to everybody else but him and SCHENCK, and there seemed to be no possibility that the President would or could so far forget what was due both to this country and to England as to offer it to SCHENCK first; but MULLINS was not agitated. It is false, it is infamous, to say that MULLINS was at all agitated, which, as Truthful JAMES will tell you, he was nothing of the sort. The country, whose hopes the President has blighted by his astounding neglect of the great Tennessee statesman and orator, may well be agitated, but the godlike MULLINS is and has ever been as calm and serene as his own "blossom of hell's delight hanging high on the sour-apple tree."

The Detroit Advertiser, which has never ceased to regret that the whole of the SURRATTS were not exterminated when the poor, innocent woman of that name was murdered for a crime of which she knew nothing, tells us that, "but for a technicality of law, JOHN H. SURRATT would have been convicted and executed for participating in the assassination of President LINCOLN." The technicality of law referred to by the Advertiser is what the better class of works on criminal jurisprudence call an *alibi;* and it is true that if it had not been for that technicality—if it had not been demonstrated beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt that JOHN H. SURRATT was three or four hundred miles from Washington when LINCOLN was killed, and therefore could not possibly have had anything to do with the crime—he would have been convicted and executed. Unfortunately for Mrs. SURRATT—and still more unfortunately for EDWIN M. STANTON, JOE HOLT, and the rest of her murderers—from the very moment of her arrest, she was beyond the reach of all technicalities of law, as well as of justice and mercy. No *alibi*, even if sworn to by a thousand unimpeachable witnesses, could have saved her. Radical hate howled for her blood, no matter whether guilty or innocent, and it had to flow.

Feudalism and Liberalism.

The Democratic press very generally disavows responsibility in the matter of Senator MCCREERY's Arlington resolution, and the Republican press very generally assails us for defending it, or rather for sustaining its purposed reparation to the LEE family, for we dissent from that part of it which looked to the removal of the graves of the soldiers. No matter on which side they fought during the war, they should be permitted to rest in peace. We would not disturb them. On the contrary, we would consecrate the ground where they lie as we would have the Government consecrate the memory of the Confederate slain; for, as there should be no inequality among the living, and as there is none in our social and business relations, there should be an equal reciprocity of honors for the dead.

It, in answer to this fair and plain assertion of nationality, we are told that such a display of tolerance is unheard of and impossible, we have to say in reply that our whole system is an anomaly, that our origin, history and present situation suggest and support the conduct we describe, and that no man who carries in his bosom the heart of a man can gainsay its wisdom or its truth. The course of the Radical organs which denounce it as treason, and which seek thereby to make a little capital out of it, sufficiently illustrates the malign and hopeless character of that organization; whilst the indecent haste of the Democrats to disown it gives us a clew to ten years of disaster and discloses a weak and negative spirit, indicating either the feebleness of old age or the timor of defeat.

Both elements mistake the temper of the American people. There is nothing in the proposal to render justice to the family of ROBERT E. LEE to shock any but a maudlin sensibility or a sham loyalty at once adverse to common sense and healthy patriotism. Nor is there the least argument against the rule of national regeneration which we lay down that is not imported out of a European polity from which America was emancipated by the success of the Government of the United States. The Radical party proposes to fasten upon us the feudalisms of monarchy, and they are pretty sure to prove the precursors of monarchy itself if they are once fastened upon us. We meet this with the liberal teachings of a republican jurisprudence, hitherto unpracticed because there has been no occasion to practice it. It is, however, the offspring of a popular adaptability that already prevails in the commercial and private relations of life, and we see no reason to question it merely because it does not come to us stamped with the impress of despotism, counter-signed by kings and infused with Old-World prejudices, which affront the intelligence of modern culture, are manifested to the habits of our people, and defile the very name and essence of Christian statesmanship.

If it be necessary to reverse and violate all the preconceived theories of the middle ages and of European polity in order to establish this much-abused but very simple theory in the ethics of free government, let us proceed at once and without ceremony to knock over the effigies of the crowned heads that mock us from precedents hideous with crime and blood. Let us set up an American system, as we have set up an American Union, which is not a sham, but which is consistent throughout. We have repeatedly outraged the Bourbonisms of England, France and Spain; we have repeatedly advanced and maintained the most novel doctrines in public law. But never has the need to do so appealed to us with such earnestness and force as it does at this time and will continue to do as long as a trace of our civil troubles remains to mark our strife and mar our unity. Terms of sectional reproach should not be allowed to deface our annals or creep into the technicalities of the public business. Acts of injustice, like the refusal to admit the Arlington resolution, should be promptly stigmatized by the liberal press. The right-hearted and right-minded men of the North and the South, who are in a large majority, should compel the same observance, in political affairs as in personal intercourse, of those amenities and interests, which, joined to our common origin and language, tell us that we are all American citizens.

We shall not be surprised if narrow partisans and selfish proscriptionists, who seek to deceive the people into the notion that they embrace all the patriotism in the land, in order that they may absorb all the patronage of the government, should pronounce what we say a mixture of sentiment and theory, which can not be made to work. But it has been made to work. It works already in every part of the country. The assumption which denies it is not only a pretense, but a pretense which the every-day practice of the people contradicts and exposes. We want simply to reduce the politicians to the common level, to strip them of the fantastic plumage which they wear and render their highfalutin gabble ridiculous; to bring them, in short, to a recognition of actual facts and the use of a natural tone of voice and an unaffected mode of speech.

We have looked and we still look to the Democratic party to work this needful reform, and we believe the people of the North are as ripe for it as the people of the South, and will respond to it whenever it is put clearly before them by men who believe in it and are not afraid to proclaim it. But if the Democratic leaders remain as timid as they have shown themselves in this instance, what hope can we have of their success, and, even in the event of a change of administration, what will we in the South gain by the change? The very discretion by which they expect to get into office will have stopped popular opinion short of the point of rendering justice to us, and we shall simply have elected them that they may continue to ignore us with the ever-ready plea of prudence. But they can not ignore our existence. As long as they continue to act with us, they will be made answerable for our indiscretions, no matter how discreet they may be themselves, and, they may be sure, and we tell them in advance, that, in this matter, we are likely to be pertinaciously and provokingly indiscreet. The South must protect itself from dishonor. It can not allow itself to go down in the legislation of the country as infamous, if it can help it. It does not expect to help it by force or by sentiment, by asking favors or by oblivion. Its good sense teaches it that reciprocity is a law that seldom fails to prevail when properly invoked. It lays before the North a matter of joint interest, and it argues that as the fundamental principle of any lasting reconstruction of the Union. It is willing to stand or fall on the soundness of its opinion in this respect, and, if it can not secure that as an issue in the Democratic party, it would be better for it to hold aloof altogether and make its support contingent upon redress, taking the chances of a balance of power which may be in its possession and offering this as the price of justice.

This the Democratic leaders are likely to understand before the next national convention. Therefore we entertain little fear of the result. Our regret is that they have not had the wisdom or the courage to take the bull by the horns in advance and thus prepare themselves and the public mind for a question which is inevitable.

An Unhappy Parson.

The most unfortunate Christian in this country, and perhaps the most unfortunate in any country since the abolition of the Inquisition, is our dearly beloved brother, the Rev. O. B. JUDD, of New Haven. A year or two ago the Rev. O. B. JUDD was a man of family. That family consisted of Mrs. O. B. JUDD and a young woman of the sweet, poetic name of SUSANNAH. This young woman of the sweet, poetic name of SUSANNAH was younger and better looking than Mrs. O. B. JUDD, which incident turned out to be a very touching circumstance to the tender and impressible heart of the venerable though still gay and festive JUDD. Unlike the RITTER BANN, who from Hungary came back renowned in arms and scorning jousts of chivalry and love and ladies' charms, the Rev. O. B. JUDD still cottoned to the tender passion. No matter how often he may have been to the dentist—no matter how many molars, cuspids, bicuspids, and so forth, had been wrenched away by the forceps—he still carried concealed about him an exceedingly sweet tooth for female loveliness. In his aged bosom he still carried the inflammable heart of a sophomore, which never failed to glow with an irrepressible conflagration at the sight of a neatly-turned eye or a love-darting ankle. And so, the eye and ankle of SUSANNAH, a sweet, gushing young thing of thirty-odd summers, in steel-rimmed spectacles, were too much for him—entirely too much for him. And there was an indefinable something in the patriarchal appearance of the pure and saintly parson that was entirely too much for the gentle SUSANNAH.

"Hast thou ever yet loved, SUSANNAH?" he cried;

"I should rather imagine I had," she replied; "Oh did not my glances my feelings betray When you helped me to pudding the third time to-day?"

For a time things were quiet. But of course such a state of things couldn't last always. After a while the Rev. O. B. JUDD found his house quite too small for the size of his family. You may have observed in the course of your travels that when a tender and confiding husband gets his affections and other domestic affairs as much mixed up as the Rev. O. B. JUDD had gotten his, a house as large as an ordinary Congressional district is none too large to hold his family and afford ample room and verge enough for the whole of it.

As might have been expected, the Rev. and Mrs. O. B. J. didn't get along as comfortably together about this time as a pair of turtle doves are supposed to do; and hence it was that the community was not struck dumb with astonishment when it leaked out one fine day that Mrs. O. B. J. had incidentally dropped in upon one of the legal gentlemen of the town and remarked to him that if he happened to have any divorce blanks about the premises she wouldn't take it as a personal affront if he would immediately fill up one of them with her name and domestic grievances. This the lawyer proceeded to do, and in due course of time the matter was brought into court. Let us draw a thick vail over the developments which this proceeding brought forth. They were not nice.

The application for divorce was cheerfully granted, and Mrs. O. B. J. retired to the shades of private life, leaving her reverend husband and her home in the hands of the too, too charming SUSANNAH. Every heart that is not made of marble or cast-iron or gutta-percha must have felt some time in the course of its career that the great bard was about half right when he sang:

Oh, there's not in this wide world a happier life
Than to sit by the stove-pipe and sizzle your wife—
To kiss her warm lips in your moments of glee,
And twist the cat's tail when she jumps on your knee.

And it is therefore not particularly strange that both the Rev. O. B. J. and the lovely SUSANNAH, widowed and orphaned as they were by the cruel withdrawal of Mrs. O. B. J. from the establishment, speedily learned, or had already learned, to experience a kindred sentiment. It was natural, then, that they should mutually desire to lead each other to the hymeneal altar. Which they accordingly did. This was something like a year ago.

And now comes the painful intelligence that the Rev. O. B. J. and the new Mrs. O. B. J. didn't get along together as sweetly as they expected to do—that they quarreled like the cats and dogs we fear they are—and that they have dissolved co-partnership and separated for all time to come. And worst of all for the poor, pious, persecuted parson, there comes along with this intelligence the announcement that the original MRS. O. B. J.—the illustrious predecessor of the false-hearted SUSANNAH—has just fallen heir to a fortune of $75,000! As for the virtuous but unhappy O. B. J.—

He never smiled again.

Kentucky's Common Schools.

A recent report of Mr. J. F. LEBUS, the School Commissioner of Harrison county, Kentucky, presents a picture of what is probably the average status of public schools in our rural districts under the present law. He says that the people manifest an increasing appreciation of the cause of common schools, and that every school-house in the county is occupied, there being an average attendance of more than 2,000 pupils. Four districts out of the fifty-eight into which the county is divided have no schools, because they have no school-houses; but promise to erect suitable buildings by spring. Of the fifty-four teachers employed, twenty-nine are males and twenty-five are females, and the Commissioner finds, naturally enough, that the schools taught by females succeed best, because the salaries are too low to secure the services of males permanently devoted to the profession.

The defects of the isolated district system come out in the Commissioner's experience with reference to the adjustment of boundaries and providing proper accommodations for the pupils. He found it impossible to assemble the interested parties at the school-house when the district boundaries were to be determined. In regard to school-houses and school furniture, he found the people sensible and liberal, but dependent entirely upon the voluntary exertions of individuals for the work which is so promptly and efficiently done in other States by the township organization. Nevertheless, he found a good augury in the general dissatisfaction of the people with the miserable accommodations for the children at school, and says:

I feel encouraged to predict that in a few years these antiquated structures of a bygone age with oblong windows, obtuladash looks 8-inches, will be removed to give room to larger, more respectable and convenient edifices—more in accordance with the progress of the times, more suited to the improved taste of the community and representing more adequately the intelligence and its wealth. That the people are really alive to the importance and the necessity of providing for their children the means of knowledge is clear, aside from other evidences, from the somewhat startling fact that one-school in this county is actually being taught in a stable, temporarily "improvised" for the purpose, their ancient means of learning having been accidentally destroyed by fire. Another district, whose school-house during the dark days of secession and of our civil war was ruthlessly invaded and taken possession of as a fort, and, of course, left a mere wreck in the field, commenced their school in a smoke-house, standing in the yard of a generous school trustee, but in a short time they erected a more classical retreat for their children thirsting for knowledge.

It was probably some fact of this sort which once prompted a satirical politician to say that the blue-grass people devoted themselves to training horses and let their children run wild in the pastures. It does not follow that a boy will be a muttonhead because he has been educated in a sheep-pen or an ash because he has been brought up in a stable, but it is vain to expect that a well-ordered and efficient school can ever be maintained in any such place. The most skillful pedagogue in the country would be defeated in the attempt, and an experienced one would not try it. It is absurd to expect that a young teacher can sustain a salutary discipline and achieve any good educational work under such circumstances. And yet we fear that this state of things will continue to stand in the way of common school education until a more efficient local organization is provided by the school law.

☞ In her new novel, "My Wife and I," Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE says "stories fall from the pen faster than leaves of autumn, and of as many shades and colorings." And yet, innumerable as these stories are, and infinite as are the degrees of their coloring, not one of them is half as dark as Mrs. STOWE's story of Lord and Lady BYRON.

☞ A Washington letter says "Gen. BUTLER's friends are apprehensive that if he fails both in his desire to get into the Cabinet and to stir up a war with England, he will go hang himself for want of something better to do." For our part, we can conceive of nothing better that he could do.

☞ The Detroit Free Press exclaims: "What voice has our own CHANDLER—omnipotent in the councils of the Cabinet—what voice has he but for war?" In the councils of the Cabinet CHANDLER's voice is unquestionably for war. But everywhere else it is for whisky.

☞ An exchange asks: "If FORNEY was to say that he did not know what honesty meant, would that constitute any reason other men should not be honest?" No; it would simply constitute the first instance in which FORNEY was known to tell the truth.

☞ "Power and the Presidency," says an exchange, "will cover a multitude of sins." A fortunate thing for power and the Presidency, which certainly have just now a multitude of sins to cover.

☞ Lowell, Mass., has gone Democratic. The people there are compelled to live in the same town with BEN. BUTLER, but they have determined to live no longer in the same party with him.

☞ "The President of the United States," says the New York Tribune, "is not the proprietor of grades and places in the public service." Then he has sold out his entire stock, has he?

☞ A New York paper tells us that "the Radical party are true revenue reformers." We don't ask them to reform the revenue. All we ask is that they will quit stealing it.

☞ A Hartford journal declares that "Gen. GRANT gave Providence no credit for the success of the Union armies." Of course not. Providence is not a graduate of West Point.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal characterizes the President's message as a 'weighty State paper." And so it is. It is about as heavy a thing of the kind as we ever read.

☞ The American Agriculturist says "a man can get a hearty dinner in Japan for two cents." Yes; the only difficulty is in getting the two cents.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ If you want to get a nice present for your wife, husband or sweetheart, go to *Ray*, No. 74 Fourth street, and get one of those pretty pictures, put up in a nice oval frame, for the small sum of $3 and upwards. He makes them to please.

☞ The A No. XX oak leather ratine, copper-rivited edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

An Article of True Merit.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

☞ Sprouls & Mandeville are selling good Star shirts at $2 50. Nos. 124 and 126 National Hotel buildings, corner Main and Fourth streets.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell's $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ If you want to purchase clothing that is really good, go to Sprouls & Mandeville's, Nos. 124 and 126 Main street, corner of Fourth.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

For the Last Few Years

the proprietors of the celebrated Plantation Bitters have been experimenting in the growing of Calisaya Bark on the Island of Jamaica, and have found, from actual tests, and by no means a mean experience, that this valuable bark can be grown with marked success only upon the mountains from 1,500 to 2,500 feet high. There the forests are often bedewed with the early mist, and this tree arrives at its full perfection. Owing to the largely increasing demand for the bark required for the manufacture of quinine, and also for use in the preparation of Plantation Bitters, the procuring of it has been a source of great anxiety to the proprietors, and seeing, as they did, that the South American supply would soon give out, took the above early precaution to fully supply the demand, and, assisted and encouraged as they are by the English government at Jamaica, we have not the least doubt but they will succeed.

☞ For a cheap, delicious, and healthful table dessert there is nothing half so good as Blanc Mange Pudding, Custards, &c., &c., made from Sea Moss Farine. Try it and convince yourself.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

☞ XX oak leather trunks, with improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, or any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it for a few days. It contains in a great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken up by most other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 14, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me doses after doses of quinine and calomel, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Syrup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, there has been no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ The Fiery, Warm-air, Slow-combustion Furnaces the best in use. Seventy-six of them have been set up in this city, and are giving satisfaction. They give but little trouble, and run night and day. For further information and reference call on the agents, Pyne & Creighton, Furnace Builders, No. 146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. de20 deod2

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

Special Notice.

Owing to the great rush upon us for holiday goods, such as gloves, handkerchiefs, hosiery, underwear, fashionable bows, ties, &c., we will keep open every night this week till 9 p. m. Stocking Factory, 148 Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets. de18 d8.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

☞ Just received, a lot of genuine German imported Canaries, fine singers; thirty-two styles toilet sets; eight styles coal vases; twenty styles fire sets and stands; sixty styles bird cages, together with a large assortment of house-furnishing goods, at Pyne & Creighton's, No. 146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold only by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

SOMETHING NICE.

Russell's Patent Steak Broiler; Patent Batter-cake Baker; French Infusion Coffee-pot. Sold only at Pyne & Creighton's, dealers in house-furnishing goods, No. 146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Christmas Gifts—Ladies' and Gents'.

Silk handkerchiefs, gloves, hosiery and underwear, lace and linen handkerchiefs, bows, ties, &c., in endless variety, and at very low prices, at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. de13,15,16,18,20,22,23,24

CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An immense assortment of toys, fancy china, Bohemian glass, decorated toilet sets, chairs, coal vases, silver plated ware, black walnut goods at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, J. H. Clew successor, removed to 156 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. All must be sold, and will be offered at any price. de18 d8

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's, Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

GERMAN AND HOLLAND CANARY SINGERS,

warranted; mocking birds and cages in full line; hyacinths in all colors and glasses; toys and holiday presents—must be sold this week. Please call and see, at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, removed to 156 south side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. J. H. CLEW, Successor. dc20 c2

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place, D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Attractive Holiday Books at W. H. Bulkley's, 158 Fourth street. dc20 Tu Th&Sat

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Books for the young in great variety at Bulkley's, 158 Fourth street. de20 Tu Th&Sat

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

☞ Children's Book-store, 158 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut. de20 Tu Th&Sat

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN.

de9 d30 114 Third street.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, were he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 dawly

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

BIRTHS.

ALMOND—December 18, in this city, the wife of John H. Almond of a daughter.

MARRIED.

HUMPHREY—McCARTHY—On Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870, by Rev. Father Lawler, Mr. FRED. C. HUMPHREY to Miss MARGARET MCCARTHY.

DIED.

MCDONOUGH—In this city, on Sunday morning, Dec. 18, 1870, at 7 o'clock, instant, ELWARD and Delia MCDONOUGH.

Catholic Advocate and Boston Pilot please copy.

ROBINSON—On the 19th inst., in the 9th year of her age, KATIE GOLDSMOUGH, daughter of J

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1870

GERMAN DIET.

III.

Dinners in Europe—Beefsteak and Sweet Potatoes.

We certainly have good dinners in America, but they are generally family affairs. In Europe it is no unusual thing to see some men taking an immense dinner to himself off in a corner. There is more epicurism and selfishness there. I knew one gentleman whose dinner at one of the first hotels in Berlin was regularly ten thalers; and another whose dinner—though, perhaps, it is not proper to apply the same name to both meals—cost but four groschens—about ten cents. The smoke from the cigars of one was like that which must come from the Great Spirit's pipe of peace, and was like sweet incense burned to his maker by a contented and thankful man. The cigar of the other fumed away as if it had been made of rags to be smoked by a beggar. Yet happy and presentable in appearance was this poor student. Perhaps the unhappiest man in the world is the man without dinner. There is no way of getting around it in Germany; there is no such thing as lunching in saloons. Dinner there is a vital point; and to accommodate a certain class there are houses where dinners may be procured for less than ten cents. The German loves to eat in public, and by no means relies on his own kitchen. Families very frequently visit some place of amusement, and there order supper. The beer hall tels give occasional public dinners (Hotel de Rome dinners, 75 cents), which are quite popular, and rendered more pleasant by the strains of a band. Many are the uproarious dinners of this sort held by the students in Gottingen, at the Museum (the reading room with saloon, &c., attached).

The lines of demarkation in German society are finely drawn. One's position is actually determined by the price of his dinner! One groschen makes the greatest difference in one's position in society. "Where do you eat?" is one of the most significant questions a German can ask.

Thanksgiving is not made a national thing, and the rendering of thanks at private tables is rather obsolete. In the Tyrol, however, I remember to have heard a touching grace offered by a peasant's family for the simplest repast, in a song, the youngest child having his rote as well as the others. It is otherwise prevalent for the children to utter the formula, the parents remaining silent.

America is without doubt blessed in its productions. Famine is, and in all probability ever will be, unknown to the American people. A country that has for its culinary foundation corn, with its capacity for endless combination, has in it the main elements of happiness. It is really a horrifying thought to think that Europe hardly knows the merits of corn-cake and molasses, mush, hominy, corn-pudding, hoe-cake! Corn (maize), it is true, is grown in Italy, but not in that abundance that makes Ohio and Kentucky look like plantations owned rather by gods than men. The Germans call corn-bread by the indefinite name of (Italienische Speise) Italian food—an Italian dish. Plenty is, then, the characteristic of the American kitchen, and variety of the European.

Our brown sugar is little used, being replaced by the native beet-root sugar. Molasses is rarely if ever used; consequently candy-pulling is not an institution. When pulling is pulling is rarely if ever used; consequently candy-pulling is not an institution. When pulling is fame are prized, but their use is not general. Our hands are better, and we appreciate them far more. There is a great mistake prevalent about the superiority of European coffee. The greater part of coffee served out in Europe is a horrid dishwater compared to the luscious beverage prepared by the careful housewives of America. Our country buys the best of everything in the market of the world. If the best coffee is to be found in Paris, it is the secret of the few—where to find it. Our light-bread is peculiar to us. Crackers are also peculiar to English. Sour black bread is mostly to be seen. Red pepper (in pods) is not used. Blackberries are rare. Peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower (delicious), asparagus, carrots, spinage, salads (a German specialty), beets, onions, are abundant. The game is fine, and the market is supplied with venison, wild boar, and other meats from the well-stocked forests of the continent. The German at home is by no means characterized by his love for sour-krout and other such dishes. Tomatoes are not seen.

I never failed while in Europe to be visited by homesickness in the fall—that great dinner-eating and by no means saddest season of the year. And on returning to New York, it was with a peculiar glow of patriotic pride that I saw an American flag floating over an ice-cream saloon. Our ice-cream is so far superior to any other; as, in fact, we are the only people who appreciate and enjoy to its fullest extent the luxury of ice. A family bucket of ice water is never heard of in Germany, and for the field were an absurdity provable on scientific grounds.

On Thanksgiving day I would offer up a special prayer for the sweet potato, especially as this, the year of our Lord 1870, is the year of jubilee for that saccharine root. The exile from America only realizes the value of the potato when separated from that dear culinary friend, and feels within him a void that can be filled by it alone. The sweet potato alone is worth living for. In its simplest form it is cooked happiness; in the shape of pie it is beatitude. The man that does not love sweet potato pie is fit for treason and all that sort of thing; he is radically out of order—*non compos*—somewhere.

Vons sings the Irish—I would sing the sweet potato. The latter is the great aristocratic root, for which the world was not prepared before the discovery of America. The Irish, Democratic as it is, sustains well the glory of the family. The pumpkin, or squash, the first cousin of the sweet potato, is the Yankee representative, as the yam is the Southern; so long as we unite our love for them, there is a bond between us, and security for the Union. As our forefathers fought for tea, so would we fight for sweet potatoes on occasion. Nor should we forget that they saved the country during the Revolutionary war. Who has forgotten that simple repast on a log offered to the British officers by Marion, the swamp fox?

Shall I add to the list of self-glorification the watermelon? Did you ever get one fit to eat in Germany or France? If that does not convince you, you sinner, that we live in "God's country," then get your preacher in his next Thanksgiving sermon to select a text in which occurs the word Turkey.

One of the objects in writing this article is to offer a prize for the encouragement of the sweet potato culture. None under ten pounds need be offered for competition. A dish-pan-ean potato is wanted; one of that sort that is not often vouchsafed to the world. A large family potato is wanted, and if it be one that appears annually, we announce our intention of subscribing to the periodical.

To close: Like a patriotic American, I can never be weaned from the breast of my mother country; and, in spite of all the temptations to ruin my digestion and heart, it shall ever cherish the natural nourishment of home; and if the German beefsteak invades our country, I will fight it to the bitter end.

W. L. T. P.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

ANNA DICKINSON has "a hard, political, bearded look about her."

To complete his agricultural happiness H. G. is negotiating for a dashing drag.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer proposes lectures as a substitute for capital punishment.

ENGLAND will not be stubborn about the fisheries. She has already lost her appetite for Wales.

A KANSAS CITY "lady" cowhided her daughter's book-keeper the other day, and he wants to be counted out hereafter as to affairs of the heart.

OLIVE LOGAN'S "Bright Side," like McKean Buchanan's comedy, makes people weep. Widows are especially moist over her delineations, as she paints the deceased Ichabod understandingly.

THE Philadelphia Post, hearing that Forney has abandoned Grant, spasmodically quotes:

Forney bleed! poor country,
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the universal peace, confound
All unity on earth.

THE World says: "General Sherman is ambitious in his Presidential aspirations, but General Grant stragetically shelved him when he buried him at the War Office. He is a permanent chrysalis, and cannot hatch out his Presidential butterfly unless he does it by Democratic heat, and the Prometheans of that party will probably reserve their caloric for some other candidate."

C. AUGUSTUS HASKELL has shown the Newburyport Herald "a pair of satin shoes two hundred years old, made in London. They are of the most elegant workmanship, peaked toes, with heels three inches high and less than half an inch square." They must certainly be remarkable shoes. No other shoes would be tolerated for lugging into print a protuberance like Mr. Haskell's.

BRIDESMAIDS to Princess Louise: Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford; Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Marchioness of Ormonde; Lady Alice Fitzgerald, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare; Lady Grace Gordon, daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Huntly; Lady Florence Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich, and Lady Agatha Russell, daughter of Earl Russell. What wouldn't some of our American "ladies" give to be there?

A NEW YORK letter says: "There is a company on foot to frighten a rich man of this city out of occupying his Fifth avenue palace. It seems there is a regular superstition existing in Boston that dooms a man who builds a magnificent house to die as soon as he takes possession of it. Paragraphs are going the rounds of the papers rehearsing the fate of several wealthy men in Cambridge—of an extremely wealthy printer in Boston, who, when told of the unfortunates who had succumbed to their destiny in the suburbs, laughed the advisers to scorn, and said he should move into his palace and live in it to a good old age. So in he went, and had an imposing funeral for himself within ten days thereafter."

It is junius heeriehe browne who writes this in the Galaxy: "The women of Kentucky are decidedly Southern, and have so little in common with the North that persons who have lived this side of Mason and Dixon's line have difficulty in understanding them. The Louisville belle is peculiar in more ways than one. With a better and finer physique than most of her American sisters, she has a superb self-confidence and independence that few of her sex attain. She is warm-hearted, romantic, extremely sentimental, and, at the same time, clear-headed, sensible, and sincere. She has a keen relish for pleasure, and pursues it with discrimination through all her days, every one of which she regards as golden. She would be thought rather *outre* in the east and *bizarre* in London. But on her own soil she is appreciated, and in consequence greatly admired. Most men regard her as handsome and interesting; and as she so regards herself, there is a point of sympathy to begin with, which is prone to develop into a degree of more harmless flirtation. She rejoices in conquest, and yet becomes the victim of her victims when they turn to her for pity and reveal their sentimental wounds. She is socially ambitious, and when she has had a steamboat named in her honor her measure of fame is so complete that she sheds tears of eternal gratitude, and is willing to depart in peace."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Republican Row About Revenue Reform—Grant and his Treasurer—Schurz's Speech—Amnesty—Compensation for Arlington, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

The debate on the Amnesty Bill in the House, as well as that in the Senate, between Senators Sherman and Drake, demonstrates to a certainty that there are serious divisions in the Republican party. And there are few even in that party who do not foresee that these divisions will lead them to disastrous results. Indeed their apprehensions are so great that a plan is under consideration by which one of the most important differences may be adjusted. I refer to the question of revenue reform. They are working on, the leaders representing the high-tariff interests of New England and Pennsylvania, with a view to secure their consent to a reduction of the tariff, and this they hope will harmonize their difficulties. Schurz and Trumbull, with far more sagacity than the dense Drake, make the Republican party the party of reform, and thus, by a bold policy, meet the popular will; but they will be met on the threshold by Morton, Butler, and Cameron, who do not recognize the necessity of, and are bitterly against, the movement.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

sympathizes with the latter, and denounces all compromise. He will soon retire from the Treasury, and it is rumored will succeed Henry Wilson as Senator from Massachusetts. The President and Secretary, even as Grant and Fish, are at sixes and sevens on several important matters, but chiefly on this just alluded to. Grant really desires to locate the Arlington estate for the Government on this question, and also on that of contracting the currency—a policy which the Secretary has steadily pursued, and which the rapid, unsparing economy pervades every department, and has so penetrated officials as to become a kind of point of honor, as if waste or even expensiveness was in itself just a little discreditable. To this hour the King, who has become by successive accretions of wealth one of the richest princes in Europe—perhaps the richest in personal income—thinks it no shame to send to a city in distress which he heavily desires to conciliate 5,000 thalers, or £750, and would feel genuine surprise if informed that the sum was not very great. In the midst of incessant battles with Parliament for more money, the annual insurance—£7,000,000—has never been touched except for war, and the State commences a grand campaign, the greatest of our century, with a loan which London would take up at a bite and forget in a day. The extra amount of public money expended as yet in this war by Germany is not £20,000,000, and though £10,000,000 more were recently asked for, the departments have found time to reduce the demand to twelve. Part of this economy is due, no doubt, to the practice of levying requisitions, taught by the first Napoleon to Germany; but its main support is a thrift so determined that the plunderers have given up the game in despair. This rigor not only continues under the present administration, but is slightly intensified, "many small peculations having been suppressed," and pushed in some departments almost into cruelty. The Prussian hospital service, for example, is penurious to an unjust degree. There are not enough surgeons, no comforts are allowed, not even hospital clothes, men with broken limbs still wearing their cheap, rough uniforms. Quinine, chloral, good wine, everything that costs money, is always, the international surgeons report, wanting, and the disuse of chloroform is partly due to a dislike for an expense which a little more "fortitude" in the victims of war would render needless. No general, however high, makes a fortune. Baron Von Dreyse receives a modest wage, and we doubt if Sir Joseph Whitworth would reckon Krupp as rich. There is not, so far as we know, an instance in Prussian history of a state servant having been rewarded as Marlborough was, or Wellington, or even Lord Hardinge, or Lord Dalhousie. A sum was voted after Sadowa to the King to distribute among his highest servants; but Count Bismarck, who had given Prussia the supremacy of Germany, received only an estate large indeed in acreage, but not worth £50,000 in open market; and Baron Von Moltke still less—a sum, if we remember rightly, of about £15,000.

ASS'S MEAT.

An Affecting Story from Starving Paris

"WASTING AWAY."

[World Paris Letter.]

I have been hunting all the morning for ass's meat. I have tried horse-flesh, and found it excellent for siege diet; it so completely destroyed my appetite for 48 hours that I did not require even bread for those two days. It will never come in general use. People who, without their gorge rising, eat it every day, declare it to be found to be eaten only under duress. Ass's meat has a good reputation for savor, juice, and tenderness. Its price is high, being $1 20 for sirloin. These rates tempted the tradespeople to palm off horse's for ass's meat; so the Government—the god who is constantly coming out of the machine to bother or to bolster us—declared every day, declare it to be food

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1870

TELEGRAMS.

There was a furious snow-storm at St. Louis yesterday.

Hon. Benen Kilbourne, of Milwaukee, died at Jacksonville, Florida, on Friday.

Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, is seriously ill at Lexington with pneumonia.

Thus far not a dollar has been subscribed at Cincinnati for a professional base ball nine for next year.

The manufactory at 99 First street, Williamsburg, N. Y., was burned Sunday. Loss about $80,000.

Edwin Bynner, agent of the New York and Providence Steamship Company, was thrown or fell from the forward platform of a horse-car at Boston Sunday evening, fracturing his skull.

Robert, Henry and Taylor Jenkins were arrested at Nashville yesterday, charged with the murder of W. D. Kosciil near that city, and were held to bail in the sum of $10,000 each for future investigation.

The North Carolina House yesterday submitted articles of impeachment against Gov. Holden, which were sent to the Senate. The court of impeachment will organize as soon as the Chief Justice is notified and arrives in the city.

William Johnston, of New York, owning a large distillery at Pillsford, Monroe county, in that State, has failed, and the distillery closed. This distillery made the largest yield of any in the State. It will be sold by the Collector, for unpaid taxes, on the 31st of December.

At Media, Pennsylvania, Sunday, the horses attached to a carriage driven by Peter Richings, the father of Caroline Richings Bernard, took fright, and, turning suddenly, threw the carriage, throwing Mr. Richings, breaking his collar bone and otherwise bruising him.

A payment in a deep [illegible] on the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad, [illegible] Syracuse, [illegible] Binghamton, [illegible] Utica, [illegible] Rome, [illegible] Oswego, [illegible] Auburn, [illegible] Cortland, [illegible] Oneida, [illegible] Onondaga, [illegible] Cayuga, [illegible] Tompkins, [illegible] Chenango, [illegible] Broome, [illegible] Tioga, [illegible] Chemung, [illegible] Steuben, [illegible] Allegany, [illegible] Cattaraugus, [illegible] Erie, [illegible] Niagara, [illegible] Orleans, [illegible] Genesee, [illegible] Wyoming, [illegible] Livingston, [illegible] Ontario, [illegible] Yates, [illegible] Schuyler, [illegible] Chemung, [illegible] Tioga, [illegible] Broome, [illegible] Chenango, [illegible] Madison, [illegible] Onondaga, [illegible] Oswego, [illegible] Cayuga, [illegible] Seneca, [illegible] Tompkins, [illegible] Cortland, [illegible] Oneida, [illegible] Herkimer, [illegible] Montgomery, [illegible] Fulton, [illegible] Saratoga, [illegible] Schenectady, [illegible] Albany, [illegible] Rensselaer, [illegible] Columbia, [illegible] Greene, [illegible] Ulster, [illegible] Sullivan, [illegible] Orange, [illegible] Rockland, [illegible] Westchester, [illegible] Putnam, [illegible] Dutchess, [illegible] Columbia, [illegible] Rensselaer, [illegible] Albany, [illegible] Schenectady, [illegible] Saratoga, [illegible] Fulton, [illegible] Montgomery, [illegible] Herkimer, [illegible] Oneida